

47. *Vesicularia amphibola* (Spr.) Broth.  
Guatemala: Alta Verapaz, 410, Cook and Griggs, 1902.
48. *Vesicularia vesicularis* (Schwgr.) Broth.  
Guatemala: Mazatenango, 3494, Maxon and Hay, 1905.
49. *Pterigonidium pulchellum* (Hook.) Broth.  
Honduras: Puerto Sierra, 499, P. Wilson, 1903.  
Guatemala: Puerto Barrios, 3066, Maxon and Hay, 1904.
50. *Sematophyllum caespitosum* (Sw.) Mitt.  
Costa Rica: Santa Clara, 604, 611, Cook and Doyle, 1903.
51. *Sematophyllum galipense* (C. Müll.) Mitt.  
Honduras: near Puerto Sierra, 290, P. Wilson, 1903.
52. *Sematophyllum Lindigii* (Hpe.) Mitt.  
Costa Rica: Coliblanco, 244, 265, 336, 346, Maxon, 1906.
53. *Trichosteleum fluviale* (Mitt.) Jaeg.  
Guatemala: Puerto Barrios, 3077, Maxon and Hay, 1904.
54. *Trichosteleum microcarpum* Brotherus.  
*Sematophyllum microcarpum* Mitt. Jour. Linn. Soc. 12: 493.  
1869, in part.  
Nicaragua: Volcan Mombacho, 2497, C. F. Baker, 1903.  
In Mitten's herbarium we find a specimen labeled *Leskea microcarpa* "fl. Ind. occ. Swartz. Hb. Hooker." This must have been a manuscript name of Swartz, because it does not occur in his *flora Indiae occidentalis*, as stated. It is evidently the type of *Sematophyllum microcarpum* Mitt. which he placed in the section *Trichosteleum* (p. 492), but it does not agree with other species of this genus, because although there are occasional small obscure papillae on a few of the young leaves, most of the leaves are entirely smooth and the specimen agrees with *Sematophyllum xylophilum* Mitt. (l. c. p. 490) to which it must be referred as a synonym.

### SHORTER NOTES

WINTER CHANGES IN WEEPING WILLOW.—Since reporting the upward winter movement of the slender branches of the weeping willow tree\* in front of the Columbia University Library, I have looked in vain for another tree showing the same curious phe-

\* The Weeping Willow in Winter, *Torreya* 10: 38, 1910.

nomenon. As described then, in December, the drooping twigs (on all but one of the main branches) curl up until each twig reaches a position above its point of origin, and the tree has a round-topped, bristly appearance. The writer will be much indebted to any one contributing observations, photographs, etc., of a willow tree showing similar changes; dates of the observed changes are also desirable.

JEAN BROADHURST

A NEW FORM OF *PYROLA BRACTEATA*.—*P. bracteata* Hook. var. **Hilli**. var. nov. Stem and flowers as in the species; leaves wanting. Dry woods, Mayne Island, British Columbia.

Mr. Albert J. Hill, M.A., who collected the plant several years ago, says it is not rare in the above locality. It is quite distinct from *P. aphylla* Smith by its long bracts; and from *P. aphylla* var. *paucifolia* Howell by its calyx lobes, which are half as long as the petals.

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## CURRENT LITERATURE AND NOTES

HOWARD, C. *Les Zoocécidies des Plantes d' Europe et du Bassin de la Méditerranée*. Tome III, Supplement 1909-1912; pp. 1249-1560. 1567 figures, 3 plates and 8 portraits. Librairie Scientifique, A. Herrmann et Fils: Paris. 10 Fr. This most excellent work, the third and supplementary volume of which has just appeared, is a model for a similar work on our American cecidia. This third volume contains brief, clear descriptions of 1,317 species of galls distributed among 149 genera of gall makers and in 92 families of host plants. The species are grouped with reference to the taxonomic order of the host plants on which they occur but zoological and botanical indices makes the work very valuable for both entomologist and botanist. A very unique system of abbreviation on the margins of the pages indicate the location of the gall on the host plant and its geographical distribution. The illustrations are mostly line drawings but are of such character as to greatly facilitate the deter-